forms to the position in which they are placed; and with in higher than human art, it weaves its diverse-coloured warp and woof into figures of exquisite grace and beauty. It has circles, as well as straight lines, and curves of all variety of sweeps; and in its movements there are turnings and windings as graceful as those of the dance. Its very forces are orderly, being according to the reciprocal of the square of the distance or Borne other rule, and some of them being polar, or opposite forces in opposite directions. Philosophers and artists have sought to determine the line of beauty, but this attempt has been futile ; for there are numberless lines of beauty, and there is a beauty which does not arise from lines at all, but from the vast number of other agents which nature employs for producing its order and accomplishing its beneficent designs. The order of nature is undoubtedly a systematic order; but it is like the waving lines which we admire so much in the works of God and the higher efforts of imitative art—its indescribable variety is an essential part of the system.

Music is not the only harmony to be found in nature. Poetry derives its power to please from the love of harmony which in so deep in our natures; and that not merely in the our, for the deaf can enjoy it, but in the very soul. The Kymbolism of the ancient sages, the parallelisms and antagonisms of the Hebrews and of the East, the nicely mixed long and short syllables of the Greeks and Romans, the correspondence of accents and the definite syllables and metres among the modern nations of Europe—all these are suited to principles in man's nature, and *show* how diversified poetry may be, and yet be true poetry, awakening an echo in every man's bosom. We like not the rivalry between the various schools—the Eastern school, the Greek school, and the French school, or the Koraantic school,

present. II. Irregularity of corolla Is associated with irregular distribution *»f colour. The odd lobe has the most intense colour -when there IB only one colour, and, generally, the odd lobe is most varied in colour. III. iJifFurait forma of corolla in the same inflorescence often present differences of colour, hut all of the same form agree in colour. Thus, in coinpo,situo, whore there arc two colours, the flowers of the centre have generally one colour of uniform Intensity> MK! fhoH) of the circumference agree in colour also. Dr. I), thinks that, m comparing earlier geological epochs with the present, we fmd the floral organ* exhibiting greater richness in size, form, and colour, as we approach the oora when man appears, (Paper Edin. Boi Soa, in Annals of Nat. His. Dec. 1864.)